

THIBET HAS SAVIOUR OF HER SINNERS

Dr. Odell Gave Illustrated Lecture On Mount Everest

PEOPLE'S FORUM

Two Killed in Attempt to Reach Summit, The Top of The World

Mr. Noel Odell, well known mountaineer delivered a lecture yesterday evening at the People's Forum on "The Mount Everest Expedition."

The Expedition started some two years ago, and began its perilous journey accompanied by about fifty-five porters and several hundred mules and pack-camels. They were forced to take a route approximately five hundred miles out of their direct path due to the fact that the direct route through their most direct road lay, was a closed country. The first part of their journey was through a tropical paradise, albeit rather a rocky one. Rhododendrons, honeysuckles and other gorgeous tropical flowers spread across the slopes. Huge multi-colored butterflies were everywhere; beautiful birds flocked the trees.

But this was soon left behind and the climb took on a much more sterile and formidable character. The plateau of Thibet was reached. At an altitude of 15,000 feet the waterfalls were frozen!

The Thibetians themselves are an extremely unimpressive race. They never bathe, for that would remove their extremely useful coating of dirt, a wonderful protection from the cold. They have, however, a keen sense of humor, there being nothing a typical Thibetian enjoys more than to have someone take him by the chin and, giving him a vigorous push, shove him over backwards. Our own pugilists might find this an interesting form of amusement, it is doubtful, however, if their friends would think it quite so amusing.

They now transferred their baggage, consisting of food for six months, tents, clothing and oxygen apparatus, to Yaks. These wonderful animals, although very clumsy and ungainly, practically make life possible in these climates for they not only supply transport, but food and wool as well. Here their great difficulty was to find fodder for their transport animals.

The party generally breakfasted in the open in order that they might make an earlier start. It was usually necessary, nevertheless, to erect the tents for their noon-day meal as a high wind habitually rose at this period of the day.

Magis or musicians visited their camps not infrequently and became something of a nuisance. The party, however, from reminding them that their presence was undesired owing to the fact that one member of the party was collecting their music which he afterwards presented to a London audience.

One third of the population of Thibet consists of Lamas, the Buddhist priests, and this the dirtiest and laziest third at that. The lamaist has a rather unique and interesting method of praying. He writes his supplication to the Gods upon a cylinder which, when he wishes to pray he revolves in his hand or, if this be too much trouble, he mounts it on a spike and lets the wind or water turn it for him, if the water be not frozen! These prayer wheels vary in size from a few inches in diameter to ten feet.

At one village Gen. Booth became quite friendly with a supposed re-incarnation of some great deity. This very noted man proved quite useful as he blessed the bearers and strengthened their somewhat lagging spirits.

Many of the porters were women. They were extremely strong and muscular, some being capable of carrying loads equivalent to a grand piano! They were very bizarre and interesting head-dresses, so complicated that when once donned as a child they are never removed during life. At 19,000 feet they found the weather conditions very extreme, but these, compared to those encountered later on were as the Riviera.

At this altitude they found ice pinacles over a hundred feet in height. On their return journey these had assumed weird and grotesque shapes which alarmed the porters who, simple minded souls feared they might be ghosts.

The cold became severe. Many suffered from dangerous frostbites. One bearer, indeed, was frozen so severely that it was feared it would be necessary to amputate his hands and feet.

E. W. Beatty To Address Arts Second Rally

The second Arts Undergraduates rally of the year, to be held in the Moyse Hall Theatre on Tuesday evening at 8.15, promises to be even better than the first. The feature of the programme is to be an address by E. W. Beatty K.C., Chancellor of McGill and President of the C.P.R. A business meeting of the society will be held previous to the address. An orchestra will also be in attendance to aid the community singing.

Included in the business to come before the meeting is the announcement regarding the annual Arts Dinner, and probably the selection of a representative to attend the Queen's University "At Home" to be held in the near future.

All students registered in the Faculty of Arts, in any year, are entitled to this Rally.

LABOR CLUB WILL HEAR WOODSWORTH

"The Student in Relation to Political Problems"

LABOR M.P.

Has Been Outstanding in Canadian Labor Movement for Many Years

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member of parliament, will address the Labor Club at a meeting to be held this afternoon at five o'clock in Strathcona Hall. The subject of his address is "The Student in Relation to Political Problems". In view of the interest which has been aroused amongst the students by this announcement, a large crowd is expected to turn out to hear Mr. Woodsworth.

J. S. Woodsworth has been outstanding in the Labor Movement in Canada for many years, associating himself prominently with the chief events in its history. Beginning as a minister in the Methodist Church, he has had a chequered career. In 1916 he was appointed Director of the Bureau of Social Research for the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. As the World War continued, his position as an opponent of the War became more difficult. When the registration scheme was brought forward, the duty of taking a public stand became clear and in a letter to the Manitoba Free Press he stated his views on the subject. For this Mr. Woodsworth was dismissed.

In 1907 he resigned from the Methodist Church because of difference in doctrinal beliefs but after a committee investigation was urged to reconsider his decision. In 1918 he resigned again. This time the trouble was not one of doctrine or discipline but the unorthodoxy in economics and politics. This time his resignation was accepted.

Mr. Woodsworth then became a longshoreman at the water-front of Vancouver. A year later he was in the great General Strike in Winnipeg. He was the editor of the Workers' paper "The Strike Bulletin". He was arrested and the paper was suppressed. He was charged with seditious libel and sentenced to jail.

After serving his term, Mr. Woodsworth associated himself with the Labor Party in the West and entered Parliament on the Labor ticket. Here he has been a consistent fighter in the interests of his party.

EXHIBITION AT ART GALLERY

Portraits and Landscapes Ex- hibited by Kenneth Forbes

A small exhibition of paintings by Kenneth Forbes is being held at the Arts Gallery. This exhibition, which opened last Saturday, closes on Sunday Dec. 11th.

The Exhibition, is composed of about twenty-five exhibits, the most important being the portraits, the remainder being Landscapes.

The views of Lac Oureau, four in number, are charming examples of the Landscapes while the portraits of The Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, Miss Marguerite Brodie, Mrs. Brodie, and the "Portrait of My Wife" are important numbers from this group.

Mr. Odell, himself, strange to relate was not frozen all during his frightful and nerve-racking climb, although he had his ears nipped when (Continued on page four)

ANY MEMBERS CAN INTRODUCE BILLS TONIGHT

First Private Members Session To Be Held

MOCK PARLIAMENT

Bills Must be Presented to Alexandor Before House Called to Order

Tonight the Mock Parliament will meet for the last time before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays. Tonight for the first time within the memory of the oldest voter, there will be a private member's night.

The house will be called to order at 8.15 and it is expected that there will be a full attendance of all members for the novel session. Bills may be introduced by any men, with the only consideration, that they first be submitted with the secondor's name to B. M. Alexandor at the Union before the meeting is called to order.

The cabinet under the leadership of the Hon. John P. Humphrey, will consist of the following, all seasoned debaters.

Hon. J. P. Humphrey, B. Comm. (Law), Prime Minister and Secretary of External Affairs.

Hon. Willard Boos, (Arts), Minister of Finance.

Hon. Miller Hyde, B.A., (Law) Minister of Immigration.

Hon. J. K. Sims, (Arts), Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Hon. Donald Killam, (Sci.), Minister of Railways and Canals.

Hon. Bernard Alexandor, (Arts), Minister of Customs.

Hon. J. A. E. McDonald, (Comm.) Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Hon. Frank Godine, B.A. (Law), Minister of Labor.

Hon. Gordon Nairn, B.A. (Grad.), Minister of Interior.

Hon. John Cullinton, B.A. (Grad), Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. R. G. M. Gammel, (Arts), Secretary of State.

Hon. Gordon LeBaron, (Comm.), Minister of Defence.

It is pointed out by the Prime Minister that there will be no division, and that there will be accommodation for the representatives from the R.V.C. in the gallery. At the last session of the parliament the B'll proposed by the government was sustained by a majority of two, and the issue was at stake until the moment the division was called. Since that memorable date each of the leaders has been campaigning actively in the country.

The cabinet which is here included is a problematical one and it is possible that due to the weather which has tied up transportation there will be new faces in the cabinet tonight. (Continued on page four)

CONSCIOUSNESS TO BE TOPIC TONIGHT

Meeting of Psychological and Philosophical Societies

Does consciousness exist? This question will form the topic for discussion tonight at a joint meeting of the Psychological and Philosophical Societies. Dr. C. E. Kellogg, associate professor of psychology will introduce the subject. The meeting will be held at 8.15 in the Arts Building, and is open to the public.

The question of the nature of consciousness is one that has pursued philosophy and been pursued by philosophers ever since men began to think. Systems have risen and fallen ranging from those which have exalted mind to the stars, to those which reduce it to a mere efflux of matter. Recently psychologists have turned their minds to the problem with varying success. John B. Watson and his school of behaviorists go so far as denying consciousness altogether. James propounds a theory of identity making mind and matter merely two aspects of the same reality.

Dr. Kellogg's treatment will include a short historical survey followed by a more scientific analysis of the problem. It is not known yet which viewpoint he will support. A discussion will follow the address.

The executive of the Psychological Society will meet immediately beforehand in Room 74.

Arts Seniors To Appear In Gowns In Week's Time

To the envy of some, the rally of others, and the tacit acceptance as a matter of course by the rest of the University, the Arts Seniors will appear one week from today clothed in the dignity demanded by their new halls of learning and their approaching graduation. The new gowns will be delivered on Friday of this week, and will make their debut on Monday morning next.

Louis Schwartz, to whom has been entrusted the task of arranging the outfitting of this classmate, reports that a good majority of the Seniors have already placed their orders and that the "rest had better hurry up before it is too late." It will be remembered that when Arts '27 decided to adopt the gown it was by the almost unanimous vote of 36 to 5.

This question of the gown has provided a considerable undercurrent of interest on the campus the past week. A number of the professors, including the Dean, have expressed themselves in favor of the move. So far the only other class to follow suit is Commerce Seniors, and the only class to turn it down is Law Freshman. The other classes are watching developments, and saying nothing.

INTERNATIONALISTS DISCUSSED EMPIRE

P. Matthams Gave Paper Before Club Last Night

STRATHCONA HALL

The Question of India Will In- volve the League of Nations

"To use the terms Empire or Commonwealth with regard to the possessions of England is rather erroneous" was perhaps the most outstanding thought in the paper which Philip Matthams gave before the League of Nations Club last night in the Strathcona Hall. The subject of the evening was the Future of the British Empire with regard to the League of Nations and after the paper there was a varied discussion which embraced all sections of the empire but eventually it centred more around the question of the British in India. The next meeting of the club is to be held at the home of the president; Professor Parsons and will be on December 19th when the aspects of the countries who are still withholding from membership of the League; such as America and Russia; will be dealt with by competent authorities.

The speaker continued that since the inevitable break away of the American colonies the British policy of empire expansion seemed to be concentrated about the colored races in countries which are situated around the tropics. If there had been any serious attempt on the part of the British the home government had given in to their desires in the long run. After spending three years of expensive war against the Boers in South Africa they had virtually handed over the control to the people whom they had been previously fighting. It was a question what would happen if India were to adopt the same attitude.

The various forms and types of colonial government were given in brief by the speaker together with a resume of the history of respective possessions and its present position to the central home-country government. In the latter part of the 19th century the English statesmen had the opinion which held the colonies as a burden to the progress of home affairs. They likened the empire to a tree of (Continued on page four)

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

Miss Derrick will Speak on Evolution Next Wednesday

"Evolution" will be the subject of an address to be given by Professor Carrie Derrick under the auspices of the Natural Science Club on Wednesday, December 8th at 4 p.m. in the Royal Victoria College.

Miss Derrick who is professor of Morphological Botany at McGill University is well-known as a lecturer and the topic she has chosen should be of interest to everyone.

All women students at McGill are welcome to attend this lecture. Tea will be served at the close of the meeting.

RELATIONS OF HEBREWS AND GREEKS TRACED

B. Alexandor And A. Edel Delivered Papers

MACCABAEAN CIRCLE

Question Dealt With Histori- cally and Philosophically by Speakers

"I shall discuss the relations of the Hebrews and the Greeks historically, and my colleague A. Edel, shall discuss their relations philosophically." With these words, B. M. Alexandor opened his address at the Maccabean Circle meeting held in the Union yesterday.

"The Hebrew and the Greeks fill a large part of Jewish history. About the sixth century B.C., the Jews knew more about the Greeks than the Greeks knew about the Jews. The Jews were still under the control of the Babylonians. They knew all about the Greek art, sculpture, etc. At the battle of Platea, the Greeks defeated the Persians. There were Jews serving in the Persian army, and this was the first encounter between the Jews and the Greeks. In 133 B.C., Alexandor the Great went down into Asia and through Palestine. Palestine was a very small kingdom then. When he marched through the country, he marched as a conqueror and was received by the Hebrews as such. They therefore changed their religion from Persian to Greek. Alexandor's idea was not to form military units in Asia, but to settle Greek colonies there.

After his death, his empire was divided into three sections, his son received the Greek part, and Asia and Egypt went to two of his generals. Ptolemy, one of his generals, made Egypt very flourishing. (Egypt and Syria were Greek although their name implied differently). In Egypt, he continued the building of Alexandria which was started by Alexandor. He encouraged settlers to live there. Among them was a large number of Jews. With their coming, there is an interesting development. Natives resented the coming of foreigners. Thus Jews and Greek were considered in (Continued on page four)

GOOD SCORES AT RIFLE CLUB MEET

Pope and Ogilvy Make Poss- ibles

The outstanding features of Saturday's shoot were the possibilities made by J. M. Pope and J. A. Ogilvy. In fact every man shot well and with still further practice the club will be able to boast of some very fine marksmen among its members.

As before there was a very large attendance and enthusiasm ran high, since each one tried to show his superiority. These shoots will be held every Saturday unless otherwise stated, and every student is eligible for membership.

President W. H. Moore made the statement that the annual Christmas Shoot will be held next Saturday. This match is a source of much amusement and competition, in as much as each member is required to bring present the price of which is not to fall below fifty cents. It is permissible however to exceed this amount up to two dollars for such was stated by D. R. Patton. Each present is to be well wrapped and placed in a receptacle.

The man with the highest score will have first pick and so on down the line according to each man's score. There will be no disappointments since each one is assured of a present.

Saturday's scores were as follows:
J. M. Pope 100
J. A. Ogilvy 100
W. H. Moore 98
R. K. Martin 97
J. H. Hargrave 95
J. G. McNally 95
E. C. Jacques 93
D. R. Patton 91
D. P. Stewart 89
R. C. Lyons 89
R. F. Reider 87
B. A. Evans 85
J. R. Cameron 83
A. D. Addle 80
W. W. Southam 80
Goods scores by Ray, Strauss, Ewan, McLennan and Campbell.

Barnes Caused Ice Explosion For Explorer

Anyone passing along Sherbrooke Street, in the vicinity of McGill, at six o'clock on Saturday night, would have been startled by a loud explosion, coming from the direction of the Macdonald Physics, and had they looked in that direction, they would have been still more startled to observe thousands of brilliant sparks flying in the air. But they needn't have been the least bit worried, for it was merely Dr. Barnes demolishing a block of ice with his famous Thermite, for the benefit of Dr. Rasmussen, the explorer, who was visiting here.

To the small crowd gathered around to witness the experiment, it was an inspiring sight to see Dr. Barnes light the fuse which led to the cylinder of Thermite imbedded in the ice, and then calmly walk away, as if what was about to happen were nothing at all. What took place after that happened quickly. The whole block of ice became illuminated, there was an explosion, and then for a minute there was a miniature fireworks display, after which it was all over, and all that could be found of the ice was the pieces.

TORONTO TEAM WON RIFLE COMPETITION

Unusually High Scores Made in Shoot

When the result of the Intercollegiate Rifle Competition was made known on Saturday, it was found that Varsity had won the cup, with Queen's a close second and McGill fourth. There were seven universities competing. The winning score is 767 out of a possible 840. It is 44 point higher than that which won the cup last year, and it means that the average score for each of the eight men on the winning team is 95.87 out of a possible 105, a really wonderful feat.

The individual scores made by each of the men on all the teams have not yet been published, but when they are it is expected that the score of 100 made by Dick Ray of McGill will be the highest score or else somewhere very near it.

The position of all the competing universities is:

Toronto		767
Queen's		763
Alberta		755
McGill		727
Manitoba		717
Dalhousie		697
New Brunswick		658

The Intercollegiate Rifle Competition was started in 1907, since when there have been 14 competitions, of which McGill has won seven, Toronto four, Queen's two and Manitoba one.

The conditions of the match are that each man shall fire seven shots at each of the three ranges, 200 yards, 500 yards and 600 yards, and that the eight highest scores made by undergraduates shooting together on the same range and on the same day shall constitute the total for each university. Each university shoots on its own range and selects its own day.

The McGill team shot on October 31st, and the scores were:

	200	500	600	Total
R. G. Ray	35	34	31	100
J. M. Pope	34	31	30	95
W. Lyons	30	31	29	90
C. H. Herbert	33	32	25	90
J. H. Hargraves	29	31	31	89
G. V. Helwig	27	33	28	88
F. D. Taylor	30	31	27	88
H. E. Sise	30	32	25	87

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ESKIMO DOES NOT COMPLAIN OF HARDSHIPS

Takes Life As It Comes, Says Famous Explorer

KNUD RASMUSSEN

Lecture on the Spiritual Life of the Eskimo Given Saturday

One of the most interesting lectures of the season was given in Moyse Theatre on Saturday afternoon, by Dr. Knud Rasmussen, the well-known Danish explorer. Dr. Rasmussen spoke on "The Spiritual Life of the Eskimo", and to great crowd, which nearly filled the hall, sat in rapt silence while he exhibited a wonderful array of lantern-slides, as well as several reels of remarkable films.

"The Eskimo," said the speaker, "accepts life as it comes, and does not complain when it treats him harshly." This may be illustrated by taking a common example. The sole food of the northern Eskimo is the walrus, and sometimes, when the hunting is bad, a whole settlement will be reduced to the point of starvation. The people don't complain, however, and the men go bravely forth in a last attempt to trap an unwary sea-lion. In the end they usually do, and then the whole settlement makes merry, and has a great feast, forgetting completely the hard weeks that have gone before.

Surprising as it may seem, these people also give much thought to religious matters, and Dr. Rasmussen told of a little that he had with an aged Eskimo, in which the old man, who had never heard of the Bible, expressed his opinion that when the world was young there was no light. "There were only men," said he, "No women, and all was peaceful." The Doctor showed a close-up picture of this uncivilized philosopher, as well as several good ones of the weird religious dances which these people perform, and which he said reminded him of modern dancing. Many of the more ignorant natives are afraid of being photographed, fearing that they lose some important part of themselves during the process.

The northern Eskimo lives entirely in snow-huts, and the construction of one of these was shown on the screen. The first thing to be done is to find snow of the right degree of firmness, and cut it into large blocks. Then a circle of these is laid out on the snow, with a slightly smaller one on top of it, and so on, thus forming a sort of hive-like structure. The builder stands inside the hut, and the blocks are passed in to him, until finally there is just a small opening in the top, into which a "key-block" is fitted. The builder then cuts his way out, and after the cracks are filled with snow, the hut is ready for habitation. The Doctor's party had to build one of these every time they wanted to sleep, the erection taking about an hour. (Continued on page four)

TALK TO BE GIVEN BY CAPTAIN BRACE

F.R.G.S. Will Discuss At- titude of East Towards War

On Tuesday, December 7th, in Strathcona Hall at 8.00 p.m. Captain Brace, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, will deliver an address on "The attitude of the East towards War." Captain Brace, for the past twenty years, has lived in China on the very borders of Tibet, and is qualified as few people are to speak on the situation in that great country. It should be, therefore, of vital interest to most of us to avail ourselves of this opportunity of hearing Captain Brace. For the problems of China and their solution are becoming rapidly questions of international importance. Today indeed, the eyes of the world are fastened on that great republic, for China is not awakening but is awake. What will her attitude be towards the West? Will she adopt the law of force? Will she be drawn to Soviet Russia? These, and countless other questions, portray not nearly the uncertainty but equally the tremendous importance to be attached to the course of events in that far eastern power. The meeting is held under the auspices of The Fellowship of Canadian Youth for Peace, and is open to the Public. McGill students are particularly urged to be present.

WHAT'S ON

TODAY

- 12.00—Law '27 Picture.
- 1.00—Arts '27 Picture.
- 3.00—Rowing.
- 3.00—R.V.C. Basketball Practice.
- 5.00—Woodsworth at Labor Club.
- 5.00—R.V.C. Basketball.
- 5.00—Wrestling.
- 7.45—"Sunshine in Mariposa."
- 8.15—Mock Parliament.
- 8.15—Psychological-Philosophical Soc.
- 8.30—St. Francois—National vs McGill Hockey.

COMING

- Dec. 7th. Captain Brace, F.R.G.S. American Club.
- Arts Rally.
- Dec. 8th. Natural Science Club.
- National Conference of Students.
- Dec. 10th. Eng. Rugby Smoker.
- Dec. 12th. University Service.
- Dec. 13th. Council Elections.

McGill Daily

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Monday, December 6, 1928.

Department of Common Sense Badly Needed

THE more one observes the actions and statements of so-called students, both post-graduates and undergraduates, the more one wonders why educational authorities do not establish a Chair of Common Sense in the universities of today. The obvious difficulty that besets the path of a Department of Common Sense in the modern college, is the fact that it would be hard indeed to discover a professor of common sense to head such a department. And that is just the trouble; if you cannot find a common sense professor, how can you expect to guide the embryo minds into the channels of common sense? But the fact remains that, with all these innumerable courses that make up a college curriculum today, and the effect that these courses have upon those studying them, there is an ever-increasing place for a special, separate department devoted to the training of that uncommon faculty—common sense.

The habit of pursuing honor subjects, or of confining one's studies to a special related line of subjects, has grown alarmingly in recent years; and with it has grown the habit of interpreting every-day things and facts only in the light of that restricted training, with the result that future leaders are developing into the proverbial Cyclops—capable of a one-eye vision, and at that it is usually very short-sighted. While much may be said for this specialized educating from the point of view of dollars and cents, there is a great deal more to be said against it from the viewpoint of education. A student who devotes three of his four years to single-groove subjects, is going to prove to be nothing but a single-groove individual for the remainder of his existence, for the simple reason that he can at things usually in one light or one aspect, totally unable to view a sides of a question; while he spends time looking up notes and theories in an endeavor to solve such and such a problem, the man with the more balanced bringing up is going to be able to forge ahead by virtue of being able to cope with the thing with his common sense training.

We repeat, however, that if a Chair of Common Sense were established immediately, it would necessarily have to remain vacant until some common sense professors were found to fill it adequately—and that will not happen unless our professors in the making are moulded in the proper manner during their college career.

The Sheep's Intellect

DID you ever watch sheep in a slaughter house? Did you ever see them all senselessly following the Judas sheep to their death? And did you ever think on how much human nature is like sheep nature after all? Down in the sheep pen are hundreds of sheep. They are all alike, indistinguishable one from another, a woolly mass which shifts forward and backward with every changing current. One bleats and they all bleat, one rushes to the other end of the pen and they all follow him.

Then a man leans over to a wise looking old sheep wearing a bell. The old sheep bleats understandingly and starts walking towards the killing room. The bell tinkles and the sheep follow the sound, unthinkingly, one of their number is making a new sound. Up to the very door of the slaughter pen they follow their leader. Then the man calls to the old bell-wether and he leaps to one side where he stands watching his fellows rush to the doom to which he has lead them. Every day it is repeated, the Judas sheep leading thousands of his fellows to their betrayal, but always, on the threshold of destruction, he leaps aside to safety.

If a sheep would only investigate! If one sheep in all those thousands would only stand at the gate of death and turn back his fellows to safety! But would they turn back; or would they, like humans, rush blithely on the way the leader lead them? Sheep-thinking is like the thinking of the mob, that runs blindly, guided by the straw of instinct. They hear the tinkle of the bell and they follow.

Yes, how much is human nature like sheep nature. Someone tinkles a bell and we all follow. Someone says, "Every day in every way I'm getting better and better" and everybody says, "Every day in every way I'm getting better and better." Someone says, "Let all us seniors wear gowns," and the seniors answer, "Let all us

seniors wear gowns." The politician says "I'm a great man, I will lead you to the promised land of low taxes and high wages. Vote for me." And all follow the tinkle of the bell, while the leader leaps nimbly to safety, with a bag of gold in each hand.

There is power in numbers. A drop of water itself has no strength, a Niagara Falls may drive a thousand factories. One man alone can do little, a great nation can do everything. But evil often goes with good, and too often with the powerful crowd there is too much crowd, too little thinking; we follow the tinkle of the bell.

Between The Book Ends

A VADE MECUM

MARCH'S THESAURUS DICTIONARY. Philadelphia, The Historical Publishing Company. \$9.00.

This huge volume is designed to be of assistance to those who have much to write and constantly find themselves at a loss for words correctly to describe the exact shade of meaning they desire to convey. As its name implies, it is not a dictionary in the ordinary sense. It is based on the group system, something after the manner of Roget's well-known thesaurus. There are however, certain amplifications and improvements over that earlier work.

The words, in addition to be grouped under common heads are also defined, a feature not usually found in similar works.

Inasmuch as it contains a considerable amount of other information this volume serves a purpose greater than that of the ordinary dictionary. There are dissertations on English grammar, etymology, orthography, the bible, and countless other subjects.

The busy college student, who, unfortunately cannot always find time to seek such information at first hand will find a useful outline of many things here. He will also find the book handy in his constant groping after the correct means of expression.

SORDID CRIMES

MURDER FOR PROFIT, By William Bolitho. New York, Harper and Bros. \$2.50.

In the last few years there has been a large crop of more or less popular books dealing with notorious criminals and celebrated trials. The interest of these is wide and varied, for they appeal not only to the lawyer, but also to the student of police methods and administration, while in certain aspects they concern the psychologists, the physician, and the sociologists.

Mr. Bolitho, who writes good English in a journalistic style, has preferred to regard murder trials as an opportunity for a rather cheap sensationalism, and he has endeavored to throw a certain halo of romance over five very mean and cowardly ruffians. Each of his chapters is decorated with a highly imaginative head-line, such as "The Science of William Burke" or "The Poetry of Desiré Landru." As a matter of fact it would be difficult to find five more utterly unromantic figures than these sordid scoundrels, with whom murder was merely an incident in their main business of swindling. Mr. Bolitho does not attempt to give us any clear account of their crimes or of the means by which they were convicted, but he is always willing to compensate for his omission to describe clearly what they did by telling us exactly how they felt. With the actual methods of justice he is little concerned, but he revels in dramatic pictures of the court-room, the gallows, and the guillotine.

The case of Landru has a very special interest in that the police were quite unable to find any traces of the bodies of his victims, or to give positive proof of their deaths. Under the English procedure it is by no means certain that Landru could have been found guilty of murder at all, and it would have been interesting to be told something of the evidence upon which the jury were unable to convict. Unfortunately Mr. Bolitho has an infallible instinct for evading anything in his cases that is of real interest or importance.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

The following has been received, and will be reviewed in next Monday's issue:

The Whispering Gallery, (Anon). Bont and Liverlight. \$3.00.

The National Confederation Of Students

Believing that the students of McGill should have the full facts concerning the proposed Canadian Federation of Students placed before them, the Students' Council has got all the information available on the subject from Mr. Bannerman, secretary of the Students Council of Toronto who has been looking after the arranging of a Conference. The organization

conference for this federation is being held in Montreal during the Christmas vacation and every Canadian University is sending a delegate. R. B. Gammel will represent McGill.

At this conference the delegates from the various universities and colleges will consider the points for and against such an organization, more particularly giving the point of view of their own colleges. The Universities in the West, notably the Universities of Manitoba and Alberta are very enthusiastic about such a confederation and point to the activities of the Students' Federation in Great Britain. Most of these western Universities are so far away from other Canadian Universities that almost all their intercourse is with American colleges, and they feel that something of this sort is very desirable.

The initiative has been taken by the universities in the West which requested Mr. Bannerman to undertake the arrangement of a conference to consider the proposal and requested that the conference be held in Montreal as the more central point. Since the idea of such a confederation is rather a new one to most McGill students Errol Amaron in a letter published in the Daily last Friday, asked for expressions of opinion on the matter through the correspondence column so McGill's representative would have something to guide him when he came to the conference.

Following, is an outline of the National Union of Students prepared by P. Davies of the University of Alberta:—

Outline of National Union of Students prepared by P. Davies, University of Alberta, for Conference of Representatives from Canadian Student Bodies.

During the recent visit of the Imperial Debating Team, Mr. R. Nunn May, a member of the Team and past president of the National Union of Students of the University College of England and Wales, enquired into the possibility of the formation of a similar organization in Canada. As a result of Mr. May's proposals considerable enthusiasm was aroused from coast to coast and several of our universities went on record as being heartily in favour of a similar organization being formed in Canada. The Universities of Toronto and Alberta took a particularly active part in this preliminary work. A conference representative of all universities to discuss the question was planned for late in September but it was later deemed advisable to postpone this until a later date.

In some instances the subject was left over for the incoming council to deal with in the fall—the outgoing executive generally being in favour of the scheme but unwilling to pledge any guarantee on behalf of the incoming council. One or two colleges requested a great deal of detailed information concerning the movement and this also has influenced the postponement of proceedings. This letter has been prepared particularly with the object in view of answering as many of these details as is possible at present. The difficulties of correspondence, however, are well established and only a representative conference where the project can be discussed and thoroughly investigated can overcome this.

Correspondence with the National Union of Students of the University Colleges of England and Wales has elicited many interesting facts; the scope already attained by this organization is, we are sure, such as cannot help to arouse within every Canadian student the feeling that a similar field exists here which can only be satisfied by a similar organization, modified, to such an extent as will overcome our geographical handicap. For informative purposes some of the activities of the N. U. S. have been elaborated on the attached sheets; a statement of the plans being suggested is also appended, an endeavour being made to include only the more important aspects with the hope that fruitless issues will be avoided.

Facts Concerning The National Union of Students of The University Colleges of England and Wales

1 Twenty-one universities and colleges in England and Wales comprise such an organization which had its birth in 1919;

2 The scope and work of the organization has increased so rapidly that permanent offices and club rooms have now been acquired a staff of 20 full time employees are now necessary;

3 A publication THE UNIVERSITY is edited under N. U. S. auspices each term;

4 Activities of the organization are divided into Home and Foreign HOME

(a) Organizing of tours to industrial centers and beauty spots of the British Isles.

(b) An annual congress of one week's duration for students featuring the best in educational lectures etc

(c) Information bureau—provides students with particulars of scholarships; courses; etc; throughout the world.

(d) Reduced rates on textbooks;

(e) Establishment of reciprocity of membership with other university unions;

(f) Establishment of correspond-

once exchange—of great value to Modern Language students.

(g) Insurance of all kinds.

FOREIGN

(a) Full and independent membership in international federation of students—a federation of all students of the world.

(b) The above affiliation means that advantage can be taken of various tours; etc.

(c) Debating teams have already been sent to South Africa; Canada; Australia; New Zealand and the United States.

(d) Travel department—for assistance in obtaining reduced student rates, passages, visas, passports, etc., as given; tours at special rates throughout the world;

5 The Constitution of the N. U. S. sets out the object of the organization as follows;

The administration of the N. U. S. is in the hands of a council appointed annually by constituent organizations on an enrolment basis; a minimum being set of two members from any constituent organization. The above council meets annually; a small representative executive carrying on the work during the year. The N. U. S. is financed largely by means of an annual subscription free from constituent organizations; this fee is computed according to the number of students in the constituent organizations. All student members of constituent organizations in good standing with the N. U. S. are ipso facto members of the N. U. S. having title to all benefits under such organization. The fullest autonomy is preserved to constituent organizations.

Correspondence

The sentiments expressed in letters published in this column are those of the writers, not necessarily of the editors. Signed communications from anyone interested in the welfare of McGill University will be printed. Anonymity will be preserved when requested but the writer's name and address must be attached as a mark of good faith.

Correspondents will please write legibly and use one side of the paper only. If you would be pungent, be brief.

The Editor,

McGill Daily.

Dear Sir: The deplorable silly letters which appear in the Daily correspondence columns from time to time, while undoubtedly giving their authors considerable self-satisfaction, give thousands of other readers anything but a desirable opinion of the mentality of the McGill undergraduate body. Of course, little can be done to prevent this unfortunate element from taking advantage of the privileges of such a column to blow off their excess steam, but it seems necessary to draw the attention of these thoughtless persons to the possible consequences of such insane efforts.

As an example, let us take the episode signed "Plum Pudding," that appeared in your Saturday issue. That particular paper is going to go to most of the prominent colleges of the United States and probably all the other Canadian universities, and what can a student of any of those schools think on reading such a letter of pure "piffle"? This is just one of many cases. Apparently, there is a group at McGill that delight in doing nothing but concocting puerile missives to be published in the Daily merely for the satisfaction of seeing their work of art in print.

The correspondence columns, it seems to me, are there for a specific purpose, that of expressing opinion on divers subjects affecting the college or undergraduate body. If those students who write these witless letters cannot be barred from continuing, to write, they can at least look at the facts reasonably, and refrain from further attempts, if for no other reason than out of respect for the university and majority of sane students.

Yours truly,

AN UNDERGRADUATE

Other Editors Say

SOWING AND REAPING

There was an apple tree standing at the corner of Thompson's pasture which we boys passed on our way to school. It had been planted in the roadway and was looked upon as public property not only by us boys but by everyone else who was attracted by the big mellow apples that hung from its branches every fall.

It seemed to have had a lucky life.

No one who worked the road had dis-

turbed the old tree, Storms had not torn it, nor disease nor decay made their inroads upon it; moths and insects seemed to have kept away from it and it was as healthy and vigorous as if there were no enemies in the world to apples and apple trees.

Pete Thompson's grandfather had planted the tree when he was far too old to hope to profit from the planting "Someone will enjoy it, if I don't!" he was heard to say, and we boys blessed his memory and his philanthropy daily as all through the month of October we reaped the benefit of his planting.

I drove one day a few years ago over the road that leads across the the Alps from Domodossola to Brigue. It is a wonderful road dug out of the mountain side with sheer acclivities rising a thousand feet or more along its border yet rising so gently to the "divo" that one hardly realizes how high one has climbed. No road I have ever seen approaches it in its marvelous construction unless perhaps it is the Columbia Highway. Napoleon built it, I believe, and left to all those who have come after him, a heritage better than he knew.

Every day we are reaping the benefits of what others have sown—and sown often with a full appreciation of the fact that what they were struggling for and putting so much time and energy upon would never reach its full fruition during their natural lives.

"The world owes me something," I heard a man say not long ago. Possibly; but how much more does each of us owe the world as represented by those who have gone before us.

"Other men labor, and we have entered into the fruits of their labor," the Good Book says.

It is true, too, of the evil we do as of the good, that the harvest comes along after we are gone.

"I'm not hurting anyone but myself" Crawford used to say when called to account for his evil habits, but Crawford's son today is reaping the harvest of his father's reputation, of his father's failure, of his father's weaknesses. If he does a good deed it is looked upon with askance; if he makes a mistake some one is sure to say, "Well, what can you expect? You know what his father was."

No man's life can be justly estimated until the harvest of his deeds has been reaped.—Daily Illini

IS IT POSSIBLE — OR ARE IT?

Browning once wrote a poem concerning a grammarian's funeral; a Browning is needed on the Burlington. An erudite Vice President inscribes a circular containing the words, "... a tremendous area in which 'IS' produced two thirds of the oats and corn" and a meticulous traffic manager neatly omitted the "IS" and inserted "ARE". The disputants consulted the University of Chicago, then Northwestern, then Harvard, Princeton and Yale. After the weighty decisions were received and considered, the matter was settled by the toss of a coin and IS was the result. Not even five great institutions of learning can convince a Vice President, much less a traffic manager.

It is said that higher education has little benefit for the practical business man. Yet here is a railroad coming to not one but several universities with the object of clearing up a little matter.

(Continued on Page Three.)

NOW

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YOUR

MANUSCRIPTS

for

the skit and music contest
 of the

RED and WHITE REVUE of 1927

are due on or before

Tuesday, December 21st.

Leave them at the Tuck Shop.

BASKETBALLERS WON EXHIBITION AGAINST QUEBEC

Defeated Squad From Capital By
46 To 14

INTERMEDIATES LOST

Every Member of the First
Team Played Well — Que-
bec Never Threatened

By playing an aggressive, passing game the McGill senior basketball team scored a decisive victory over Quebec in their first start of the present season at the Montreal High School gymnasium Saturday afternoon. The final score was 46 to 14 and that is just about how much better the red and white were than their opponents.

The lighter and less experienced Quebecers were outplayed at almost every stage of the game and even with four McGill substitutes on the floor found it impossible to become a real threat. The small group of red and white supporters were more than satisfied with the showing of Coach Van Wagner's squad and went away feeling that championship hopes were indeed bright.

Every member of the McGill team played a good game. Especially noticeable was the work of the spares who were able to hold their own against the Quebec regulars and even though their passing is not quite as well perfected as that of the first string men they played an excellent game at all times.

Quebec fielded a much smaller and lighter team than the red men but even with this, and lack of experience against them they proved good opponents for the red and white and at times threatened to disorganize the McGill attack. But they never had a chance to win. The nearest they came to assuming the lead was just shortly after the first period had begun when after Weldon and Quackenbush had netted a basket a piece to make the score 4 to 0 Martel put in two to tie the score.

Martel and "Holy" Amaron, Errol Amaron's brother, were the most effective men on the floor for the Quebec team. They suffered however from faulty passing and poor shooting like the rest of their team mates. They could get the ball into scoring territory but when they got it there they were robbed of a basket by their inability to shoot properly.

For McGill Sacks was probably the best player. Although he was not the high scorer in Saturday's game he was responsible for the greater number of the red and white tallies. His ability to find the openings and to take advantage of them and his unselfish passing to his team-mates went along way to account for McGill's decisive victory. He netted up thirteen points on five field goals and a free shot himself.

Weldon, who chalked up thirteen points on five field goals and three free throws played an all around good game. The former intermediate captain and centre was just as effective as Sacks. Captain of last year's University of New Mexico squad and his debut in senior basketball was a brilliant one. Grossman, the regular left forward was also good and accounted for four of McGill's goals. Hayden, who subbed for Sacks at right forward netted five goals and proved to be a worthy relief man for the regular player. Faulkner, the spare centre did not get quite as much opportunity as the other subs to show his wares but while he was on the floor he made one basket and appeared to know the game.

On the defence Captain Errol Amaron played his usual steady game and although he was the only red and white player who did not score a basket he was as great an asset as any other member of the team. Quackenbush, ex-captain, who paired with the Amaron defence was another veteran who played well and although he only netted one basket his work on the defence and the way he got up the floor with the ball to pass to some forward was well watching. Hicks and Johnson, spare defence men scored one basket apiece and like the rest of the substitutes proved to be good relief men.

The game was a remarkably clean one. Quebec failed to count out of the four free shots they were given while McGill netted four out of eleven. McGill made twenty-one field goals, just three times as many as the capitol city squad.

The line-up and number of points scored by each player follows:-

McGILL	QUEBEC
Rt. Forward	
(7) Sacks	(6) Martell
Left Forward	
(8) Grossman	(2) Copeman
Centre	
(13) Weldon	(2) Simons
Right Guard	
(6) Amaron	(9) Staton
Left Guard	
(9) Quackenbush	(6) MacTier

HOCKEY PLAYERS

The following will report this evening at the Forum for the game against St. Francois-National.
St. Germain, Mickles, McMahon, McGerrigle, D. Smith, P. S. Smith, Lashley, Croft, Bell, Arnold, Mitchell, Blince.

Subs.	
(10) Hayden	(4) Amaron
(2) Faulkner	(6) Kennedy
(2) Johnson	
(2) Hicks	

Referee — Bill James.

Intermediate Game

The McGill intermediate basketball squad went down to defeat in their initial game Saturday evening against the Y.M.H.A. No official score of the game was kept but it is said that the red and white team were trailing by at least 10 or 12 points when the contest ended. As it was only an exhibition affair for practice purposes it will not affect McGill's standing. The red and white does not play a game in the city league until after Christmas.

Here And There

Calgary.—The Vulcan well in the Turner Valley field has taken its place as one of the deepest oil wells in the world, having passed the 5,000-foot depth. Both oil and gas have been encountered but the drillers are prepared to go 6,000 feet.

A record mangel, weighing 38 pounds, has been grown by Dr. Colvert, of the "White House," Sooko River B.C., following other near-records produced on his farm. He has just sold a ton of them, consisting of 100 mangels, averaging 20 pounds apiece.

Toronto.—The first shipment of foxes from this point to the United Kingdom, valued at \$10,000, has left recently via the Canadian Pacific Express. There were 15 foxes in all including the International D.66 champion and grand champion of the 1925 Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, valued at \$4,500.

Serious consideration to the conservation of big and small game in the United States is being given by members of game and fish protective organizations in various states who are holding the thirteenth National Game Conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York city, December 6th and 7th.

Quebec.—Estimates of the cutting of timber for the season 1926-27 which runs from the latter part of August to the end of April, as compiled by experts here, are that the cut will be from 15 to 20 per cent. over last year's. In other words this season's cut will run to about 2,000,000,000 feet of timber.

Discharging over 1,500 third class passengers at Quebec, recently, the S.S. "Montcalm" and "Empress of Scotland" brought the immigration season on the St. Lawrence for the Canadian Pacific Steamships to a close. In the 74 Summer sailings, vessels of the fleet brought 40,000 immigrants to Canada, compared with 25,541 from 80 sailings in 1925 and 28,479 from 93 sailings in 1924. The average carrying per vessel in 1926 was 540, in 1925, 360, and in 1924, 424.

The big game season now nearing its close in the Lake Windermere region has been an unusually successful one. Parties from the middle western States have been numerous this year and their "luck has been in." The nearness of those splendid breeding grounds, the Rocky Mountain Parks and the Provincial Game Preserves, has been a factor. Beaver trapping is once again an active industry, with recent restrictions removed. Many licenses have been taken out each license being allotted a certain defined area.

Emmanuel B. de la Giroday, a native of Mauritius, who has been resident in Canada since 1906, has the official sanction of the Mauritius Government to make the necessary arrangements with the Government of British Columbia for the establishment of a farm colony in the Pacific coast province, according to report. "There are a few thousand people of English and French descent in Mauritius who would be in a position to emigrate to Canada in a suitable agricultural colony were found," he says. He is busy on a scheme for such a colony in the Fraser Valley where fruit and mixed farming would be engaged in.

As a result of discussions at the Imperial Conference in London on the cheap passage scheme under which British immigrants have been proceeding to Canada during the year is expected to be renewed. The most important result of the conference however will probably be the extension of the scheme of training prospective British immigrants for Dominion farms and, instead of the 100 men secured by Canada in this manner this year, it is expected that with the broadening of the scheme from 1,200 to 1,500 men will be obtained next year. A new

HOCKEY SQUAD MEET ST. FRANCOIS CLUB

First Home Game at Forum
Tonight

The senior hockey squad will play their second game of the season tonight at the Forum, when they meet the strong St. Francois-National squad. It is a McGill home game, and all that is needed to gain entrance to the game is athletic coupon no. 12. A great gathering of McGill students will most likely watch their team in their first home start.

The same team that made a spirited resistance against the fast Victoria squad will line up against the Frenchmen. St. Germain, Mickles and McMahon will do the attacking while the defense will be left in the hands of Don Smith and McGerrigle, with Lashley in goal. Mitchell, who played with the U. of Manitoba Junior Canadian champs three years ago is scheduled to show his wares in a relief capacity. The right winger showed some clever form at practice, and is looked to for a great game tonight.

The Frenchmen have such stars as Pednault, Goudrault, and Jerry Reid on their line up. They hold a 6-3 decision over Victoria, and consequently are favored to win tonight. It will be a great achievement for the red team to win tonight; and if they do, a three cornered tie will result. Sons of Ireland make their first appearance on the ice on Dec. 16, when they stack up against St. Francois-National.

St. Francois-National	McGill
Goal	
Reid	Lashley
Defense	
Burnet	D. Smith
Burgeouin	McGerrigle
Centre	
Pednault	Mickles
Wings	
Goudrault	St. Germain
Burt	McMahon
Subs	
Carroll	Blince
Valois	Mitchell
	Arnold
	Bell
	P. S. Smith
	Croft

Students Conference Held (By Exchange Service)

In early September, at Earham College, Richmond, Indiana, there was held a unique and what may prove to be an epoch-making conference of college students. The students who participated in this conference had spent their summer vacations as manual laborers in American industries. A variety of experience was reported. Some of these students had become, for the time being, sheet riveters, warehouse truckers, waitresses, apprentice bookbinders. Others had worked in construction gangs, in paper box factories, in canneries, in printing establishments and in automobile factories.

These students began their discussions by listing the industrial injustices, the evil effects of which have been observed at close range as a result of their own experience. Here they are:

1. Lack of democratic relationship —no voice for workers in the management.
2. Insecurity of employment—difficulty for the industrial worker to find a job, seasonal lay-offs and unemployment.
3. Monotony of machine work.
4. Inadequacy of and injustice arising from the profit motive.
5. Comparative lack of opportunity for growth or for creative effort.
6. Long hours.
7. Low wages.
8. Injustice of non-recognition of need as a fundamental factor in wage scales.
9. Unsanitary conditions.
10. Class distinctions—lack of dignity and social standing for manual workers.
11. Lack of reasonable recreational facilities, including vacations with pay.

THE VICTIM

Since his youth Jones has been constantly under the care of a doctor. Frightened by the dire threats of his physician, he kept early hours and followed a most rigid diet. However, not being a man of exceptional will power, he often craved those things which were denied him and was only restrained by the doctor's assurance that the slightest infringement would result in a fatality.

Finally one evening, urged by a friend who sneered at the suggestion of the practitioner's infallibility, Jones went on a tear. Red meats, wine, pastry; in fact, all the forbidden fruits were consumed in enormous quantities and with startling rapidity. Night club followed night club, speak-easy followed speak-easy, cabaret followed cabaret, in one wild night of pleasure. Every rule and regulation set down by the doctor was violated and Jones smiled as he thought how he had fooled the physician.

The next day while walking to business he fell down a manhole and was drowned.

Other Editors Say

(Continued from page two.)

ter of grammar; the fact that the universities furnished no satisfaction has nothing to do with the case—the mountain did come to Mohamet. Time was when the complete equipment for a railroad magnate's desk consisted of an atlas, a silver spike, and a box of coronas; now one must have at least Roget's Thesaurus and the Encyclopedia Britannica. The influence of the cloisters is unmistakable. Time-tables may prove unsolvable enigmas freight rates may offer material for a mathematical genius, but syntax will never suffer as long as the Burlington runs.

—Harvard Crimmon.

COTTON IN THE EARS

Student vandals, deponent hath it, are exercising their sticky fingers anew and solemnly we are told that the little yellow cars which ply between Urbana's pure lake and Champlain, and points west, are minus to date thirty-four of the new signs they so proudly sported the other day.

Bias naturally inclines us to wink at the students, to say with our tongue in our cheek that boys will be boys and that perhaps after all they do better by bending their energy to such wholesome channels albeit the practices are petty. Yet, it is not fitting, we hear, for us to wink at even such harmless individuals as students but rather we should assume a wooden Indian aspect and, our heart to the contrary, our head shows that the student is being treated too royally.

The fact of the matter is that while there is great glory in the acquisition of newly painted signs and they do make good looking trophies on the walls, yet the students are breaking the law and as such are opening themselves to arrest and conviction. And, if there are any students caught, notwithstanding that the punishment may be only a tap on the wrist, they will whine and wail, they will say that it is the first offence that they have been guilty of, and they will undoubtedly escape scot-free.

It seems that the police officials, those "sturdy guardians of the law," are too lenient; it is they who are too prone to poke their tongues in their cheeks, roll their eyeballs, and pronounce the cases dismissed. Thus, a professor's daughter, when caught in the pre-car rule days covering too much ground per minute in an automobile, appeared in court in the oldest rags she could find in the attic and carried the scene so well that the officers all but started a relief fund for the unfortunate damsel. Concurrently, a campus activity man was also hauled before the minions for excessive speeding—and a pitiable front again brought forth tears of compassion.

Now this is very well—from the standpoint of the individuals apprehended, and we no doubt would appreciate leniency if the club should descend upon our own head. Yet it seems that a little less attention to a student, as a student, but rather as just another individual, with punishment meted out accordingly, would help matters a great deal. If students err, let them pay as others would have to pay. If they are in a crowd, tread on their toes as you would upon any one else. Students, we have been told often enough, are not the select.

Justice should not only have a napkin tied over the eyes but cotton in the ears, and a stony heart. Compassion and pity play no part in judicial proceedings and the men who follow their hearts rather than their reasons are opening themselves to merited criticism. If this be truly the democracy we are told it is there is no necessity for "His Majesty, The Student."

—Daily Illini.

NO WASTE MATERIAL

"Tin-can marriage serenades have been barred in Washington, D. C. Another survival of the barbaric ages has gone the way of the cave man's club, the war dance, and such crude, rude, customs for which we can find no particular justification except that they were once popular. Actually, they have no more place in the present than day before yesterday's popular songs.

But, being human, and having cherished memories of noisy jubilees followed by perfunctory gifts of candy and cigars at small town weddings, we see with regret another pleasant remembrance gone the way of the days when we believed in Santa Claus and Horatio Alger.

Elimination of unnecessary customs, however, seems to have been a steady process since the world began. The Ten Commandments are all prohibitions; negative legislation has always formed a great part of the work of our law-making bodies.

Applying generalities to things close at home is not unique, some of the customs on the Iowa campus have no more reason for being than the tin-can serenades. Why not eliminate some of the time-wasting organizations which have outlived their usefulness; the time honored yells which have lost their thrill because the cheering methods and the changes in the games themselves make some of the poppers; publications which have lost their appeal to the student

body and are limping along in a feeble attempt to exist; the wet time in the old town tonight, traditionally a part of homecoming; the usual frantic political wire-pulling at every student election; the long-lived petty jealousies among fraternal groups inherited prejudices of students against executive faculty members?

—Daily Iowan

MORALS IMPROVING

"Co-education is being tested by this generation, and very rapidly our old conventions are giving way to a readjustment of the new custom and morals," said James W. Armstrong, dean of men at Northwestern University, at the recent dinner of the Alumni Club conference delegates.

His subject was "Morale and Morals of the Present College Generation." "The modern student," he pointed out, "is dissatisfied with present conditions and eagerly seeking a solution of his problems. My knowledge and acquaintance with national fraternities leads me to say that there is a constantly growing move to stamp out drinking and loose living."

Students Against Drinking.

Armstrong
"The cause of this attitude is not fear of punishment from the university, but the fact that the boys have found out that they cannot run a fraternity with drunkards. Popularly speaking, they are against drinking."

Dean Armstrong also cited another situation which concerns the general awakening of the student body to a responsibility of its own affairs. "The present student body," he said, "has been demanding a voice in the management of its own affairs. We have just recently granted membership to four students on the highest faculty board for the supervision of student activities."

Students Turn Serious Things

"At the time the petitions were handed in, the committee conferring with the students told them they would not be given voting power unless they were willing to assume responsibility for student conduct. They accepted."

He also pointed out that readjustment on the part of the student is a reaction to the war period. "The period immediately following the war demanded large scale education, and today the students are finding an interest in more serious things."

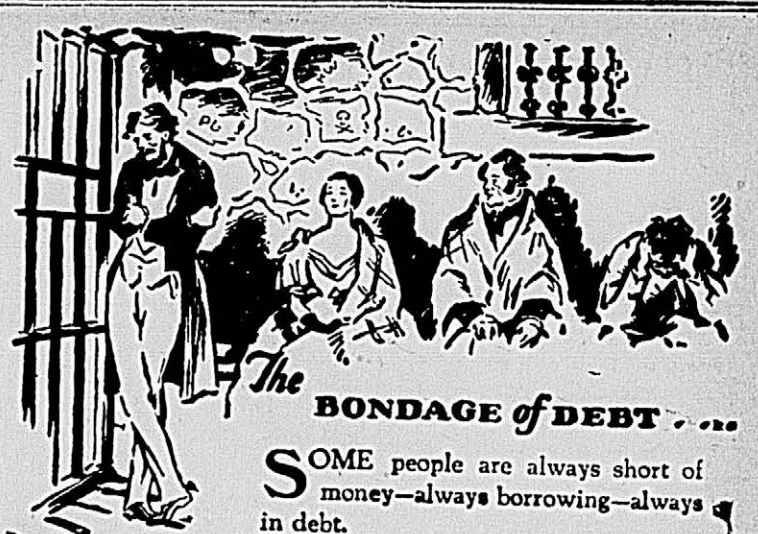
"What did you do before you came to college?"

"Counted cattle out West."

"How did you manage to count them in large herds?"

"Oh, just count their legs and divide by four."

—Ex.



SOME people are always short of money—always borrowing—always in debt.

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HOCKEY TICKETS

Athletic Coupons will be accepted at the Forum for general admission only for McGill home games, both in the Q. A. H. A. and the Intercollegiate.

Reserved seats can be obtained at the McGill Union

An allowance of 30c. for each coupon will be made on Reserved seats if exchanged AT THE UNION BEFORE ONE O'CLOCK ON THE DAY OF THE GAME.

The Forum will positively make no exchanges on reserved seats.

St. Francois Nationals AT McGill

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.

Coupon No. 12. South Entrance.

RELATIONS OF HEBREWS AND GREEKS TRACED

(Continued from page one.)
the same way by Egyptians. The principal unit in the Grecian colonies was the City State. The Senate performed the larger functions of the state. The City State held sway in all the colonies except Alexandria. It became more of a Royal residence. There were three classes of citizens—slaves, resident foreigners, and nobles. The Jews were divided in the same way they were citizens as the Egyptians and the Greeks.

Alexander next discussed the development of the Synagogue. It claimed to exist before and during the exile of the Jews. In a Greek state religion was a public function—a sort of cult. Men formed in certain corporations. In Athens, all the citizens belonged to the same cult as all believed in the same gods. In Alexandria, Egyptians worshipped their gods, the New Greeks theirs, and the Jews their Lord. The rise of the Synagogue had a definite legal administration. It grew up to be a communal centre. In it there was no democracy. The noble in the street was a noble in the Synagogue, the slave in the street was a slave in the Synagogue. The noble always held aloof from the others.

As the Jews continued to live in Alexandria, Hellenism grew. The common people were Hebrew to the core. The educated class and the money class became Greek in language and manner. It became necessary to translate the Bible into Greek for their benefit. This was called the Septuagint.

The Greek colonies continued to flourish. They kept a close contact with Greece and Alexandria and were helped by them.

When the Jews migrated to Alexandria, there were as many Jews in Judaea as there were outside. The upper class of Jews became Hellenized in Judaea. The most important were the priests and these also became Hellenized. Thus there was a conflict between the upper class and the pious Jews who were nationalistic because they saw the destruction of the Jewish state in the near future. The conflict was so great, that the Hellenists in order to maintain their superiority, decided to call Antiochus Epiphanes to settle the question. He believed that men should not worship any gods but to worship him. He was a fanatic. The Hellenistic Jews said that they tried to live peacefully, but the pious Jews wanted to maintain their Jewishness. Traditional ceremonies were the root of all this so-called evil. That was sufficient to arouse his anger and he set about to destroy the temple, and all the Jewish customs. The Jews were loyal to Judaism. As a result, a group of pious zealots who were religious fanatics, undertook to fight against the Syrian army, and on four different occasions beat them back. They therefore maintained the right to keep their religion. Their motive was purely spiritual. Thus they overcame the tendency to become Hellenists. Later the Jews were conquered by the Romans which ends that period.

"Hellenism and Hebraism are not the work of the Hellenists and the Hebrews." With these words A. Edel opened his discussion on the relations of the Hebrews and the Greeks historically.

He discussed the cultural development first. There are two aspects—one God. The idea grew out of this rude element by the Greeks and it was taken up by Christianity.

The more important aspect is—the ten commandments. This is an ethical code. The prophets turned back the Jews to one God when other deities came. The Ethics of the Prophets form the basis of our present laws. This was the great contribution of the Jews to civilization. As a result, the energy of the people was directed to the Ethics.

Next he spoke about the Greeks. During the years 1000-800 B.C., they swept down from the north into Ionia. In all Greek states tyrants sprang up. A tyrant is one who takes the power by force. He is called an innovator. Then came the Democracies. The Greeks never brought in any religion. They thought that their gods were human, but they were immortal. Greek philosophy began very early. They saw everything varied and the first thing they did was to search for a common substance. After a while they began to ask what was the cause for motion. The Jews thought that God was a mover of matter and to explain this, a group of men suddenly arose. They were called Sophists.

They were educators tearing down the beliefs. Closely associated with these was Socrates. He turns his mind from Physics and wanted to know how a man should live and act. His motto was Know the Right and act rightly. The main thing he sought was definition. Plato took this up.

The main difference between the Hellenists and the Hebrews was that the Hellenists believed in Action and Knowledge and the Hebrews believed in Thought and Right Conduct.

The effect upon the world was this Philip of Macedon conquered and

THIBET HAS SAVIOUR OF HER SINNERS

(Continued from page one.)
climbing Montreal Mountain on Sunday.

It would appear that Montreal is not so far behind Mt. Everest, the goddess of the mountain snows.

At one place four bearers were unaccountably lost. It was necessary to send back a search party, which was organized under Mr. Summerhill and Mr. Mallory. The porters were at last found several hundred feet above the search party and at the edge of a deep crevasse.

Mr. Summerhill began digging steps in the snow at the bottom and one of the bearers did the same at the top. They eventually met at the centre. The first two porters descended in safety, the second two however were precipitated toward the crevice. Mr. Summerhill, rapidly thrusting his axe in the ice obtained a grip upon it, reached out and saved the porters from a most horrible death on the rocks below. Here was enacted one of the most heroic deeds during the whole journey.

At the heights of 27000 feet the expedition halted and parties of two set out to make the final climb. Mr. Norton and Mr. Summerhill reached the record known height of 28,150 feet.

It was nearly time for the monsoons to come on, the whole party was ready to return when Mr. Mallory and Mr. Irving decided to make one last attempt, an attempt from which they were destined never to return. It is probable they reached the summit, it is possible they did not. No one knows how they met their fate, it is probable no one ever shall.

The only living creature seen at these heights was the spider. When asked how they fed the naturalist of the party could only suggest they lived by cannibalism.

The Expedition now set out upon their harrowing and discouraging return journey. They had not been crowned with success, but they had accomplished something never done before, and something which, in all probability will not be repeated for some years to come.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE

F. J. Moore of Toronto Will Speak Next Sunday Morning

The first university service of the present session is to be held next Sunday morning in Moyse Hall, at which F. J. Moore of Toronto will speak.

At the time of the university service a year ago, Sir Arthur Currie declared himself very much interested in the question of university services. "I would like to see," he said, "the day when McGill has a chapel of her own in which such services could be held regularly. This service has my full sympathy, and I hope to see a large proportion of the students and of the staff present to take part in it."

united them. His son, Alexander the Great, founded these cities... here grew up a mixed Graeco-Oriental culture. The Stoics were largely ethical. In Alexandria the greatest attempt was to unite these two; but it was a failure. Philo was a great orthodox Jew. He saw what the Jews and Greeks lacked and tried to correct them. He was very loyal to his people. He explained the Bible as an allegory. He makes God as an abstraction knowing the world as Reason.

Christianity was a result of the force of Hebraism. In 1458 the Turks invaded the store of learning at Constantinople and as a result, the Grecian learning spread all over the western part of Europe.

The Arabs got into the world of Plato and Aristotle. When they came into Spain, there was a Hellenistic revival there. This affected the Jews. During this period, Moses Maimonides was born. He was an example of one of the attempts to unite Hebraism and Hellenism. His God was Reason. The leader of the other school was Judah Halevi. Then the Renaissance affects learning and science. Scarcely had the Renaissance reached its full bloom; when the Reformation came. This was another triumph of Hebraism in the world.

The question now is Can the Hellenistic and Hebraic forces be adequately combined with the intellectual influence to form a harmonious mould? This question I shall leave you to think over declared Edel in conclusion.

The meeting was opened by a piano duet by the Messrs. Sydney and Moses Fels.

The second item on the program was the election of a new lady member to the executive. Miss F. Kaplan was elected.

At the close of the meeting, L. Schwartz announced that there would be a study group next Sunday at the Z. B. T. house. There will be two papers read. One paper will be on Economical and Political situation of the Jews in 18th Century by Schwartz.

The second paper will be "The Mind of the Jews in 18th Century" by Nathan Reich, M.A.

who, when she feels like kicking herself, can do it.

ESKIMO DOES NOT COMPLAIN OF HARDSHIPS

(Continued from page one.)
Many other interesting pictures of the dash through the Arctic were shown, as well as some showing the skill of the southern Eskimo with harpoon and kayak. The whole lecture was delivered in excellent English, which is remarkable in a man born and bred to the Danish tongue. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was moved by Dr. Barnes, who commended the explorer on his great achievements.

STUDENTS DEFY FACULTY ORDER

Authorities Attempt to Prevent Student Drinking Fails

Authorities attempt to prevent student drinking fails.

Chicago, Ill. Dec. 4. (By Exchange Service)—Attempting to prevent student drinking, authorities at the University of Chicago forbade all students from attending out-of-town games. Students have openly defied this order, and now the "Maroon" student newspaper, is leading the opposition of the students. Out-of-town games have been well attended by the University of Chicago students. The faculty order followed the article published by W. O. Cross, former student of the University of Illinois, who declared that all student trips were marked by excessive drinking and debauchery.

ANTI-EVOLUTION CRUSADE

Possibility of Kansas Prohibiting Teaching of Evolution

(The New Student)
The late William Jennings Bryan's soul goes marching on in the crusade of fundamentalists against evolution. Fireworks of oratory flash in the sky, Eastern and Western, and rumblings are to be heard of cannons being wheeled into position for valiant assaults on legislators.

Kansas is once more battleground for a Cause. Robert H. Kingman, professor of Zoology of Washburn College predicts in the Washburn Review that at the next State Legislature a bill will be introduced to prohibit the teaching of evolution in the state schools, including grade, high schools and state colleges.

At Dartmouth and Harvard, John Roach Straton, "Fundamentalist Pope," recently delivered anti-evolution speeches, while Dr. W. B. Riley delivered the first of a series of anti-evolution lectures at the University of Minnesota, from whose campus he was barred last winter.

Unlimited Cuts at Haverford

THE NEW STUDENT.
The committee of undergraduates appointed by the Haverford Student Council last spring, brought speedy action on the part of the college Dean. Their recommendation of unlimited cuts for upper classmen, has been incorporated in a new set of rules. Juniors and Seniors may enjoy a limitless number of cuts, regardless of averages.

There are qualifications to this liberty. A student must be responsible for exams announced when he is not present. Anyone who remains away from the class for such a length of time that the professor believes he is receiving no value from the course, may be put upon probation by the Dean.

COLLEGE OF THE AIR

New York, N.Y., Dec.—(By Exchange Service).—"The College of the Air" is to be a contribution of New York University. The station WOR has been selected to broadcast a series of lectures to be given by prominent faculty members of the university.

The purpose of this "College of the Air" is to more closely unite the university and the "fireside of the American home," and perhaps, by humanized informal talks on subjects much heard of, but little understood, to "clear up a doubt, destroy a fallacy, or build up a valuable principle," thereby making New York University more truly a citizen's university.

UNLIMITED CUTS

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"Who's that girl? Jack seems to be stuck on?"
"Stuck on? Stuck with, you mean?"

MEMBER CAN INTRODUCE BILLS TONIGHT

(Continued from page one.)
The Hon. Adria Knatchbull-Hugesson will be in the governor-general's chair tonight, and if the weather improves at all, there is every indication that there will be a full house for the last session this year.

INTERNATIONALISTS DISCUSSED EMPIRE

(Continued from page one.)
which the colonies were the fruit on the branches; which when they became ripe; or in other words fit to govern themselves; they would drop off and be independent. But immediately following this there came the policy of Chamberlain and the verse of Kipling which restored the idea of empire to its present standing. The very fact that the empire was being taught in the elementary schools pointed to the fact that the empire wanted something to keep it alive. It is a noticeable feature of the meeting of the club that the discussion is carried on over the chink of teacups; a procedure which tends to bring about that freedom of conversation which is essential in the discussion of any matter.

MENACE OF AMERICAN MILITARISM

University of Hawaii Publication Warns Against War

In Honolulu a college publication took occasion to reflect, on the eighth anniversary of the end of a War to End War, on "The Menace of American Militarism."

Believing that "one of the supreme issues facing the present generation is the issue of war," the Ka Leo O Hawaii (University of Hawaii) devotes a lengthy editorial to the "spirit of militarism" whose tentacles are "reaching deeper and deeper into our national life."

The last war fostered a feverish worship of things military. Taking advantage of this, the military of this country have come to assume a leadership in our civil and political life, which was never meant for them. It is a dangerous thing to allow the military to assume unto itself the "business of educating the social and political mind of America. The military tell us to beware of this, and beware of that, and beware of everything else under the sun that isn't labeled American. We say in America, beware of the military! Here is a real menace to our nation, and not a fee conjectured out of our imagination. The military may have the sincerest of good intentions regarding the security of this nation, but the very nature of their program threatens the safety of the country."

BOOKS FRENCHMEN BUY

Prof. duRoure Explains Why French Books Cheaply Bound

French books are yellow-covered and cheaply bound, because the Frenchman is an individualist, rather than because he is frugal, argued Prof. Rene duRoure, Friday night, delivering the first of a programme of five lectures scheduled in connection with the "Semaine du Livre" and the "Expositions du Livre Français et Canadien," at the Mount Royal Hotel.

The yellow book is popular in France, because it offers chance for exercise of the discretion of the individual purchaser, the speaker thought. Prices and bindings of books in other countries give the buyers no option. He keeps what he buys. The Frenchman can buy almost any book, but it is so inexpensive that it rests with the individual taste whether he will have it bound and keep it, or reject it and throw it away. The book which interests him enough to have bound, he treasures as a household article.

IRONY

University of Missouri, Dec 3.—(By Exchange Service).—The two men who cut the names of University of Missouri men who died in the World War, in the Memorial Tower, are both natives of Germany and the younger man served four years in the army of the former Kaiser.

"Yes," said Carl Kesterman, "I fought for Germany in the war, but I do not believe I fought against these boys whose names I am cutting."

"Smatter, Dorothy. Don't you love me any more? Why aren't you wearing my pin?"

"Course I love you, Charlie. But my other boy friends say the pin scratches them."

"We're intellectual opposites"

"Be explicit."

"I'm intellectual and you're the opposite."

McGILL DAILY is printed by the Herald Publishing Company Limited for the Students' Executive Council of McGill University, of which Gilbert H. Fletcher is the Secretary-Treasurer at the office, 117, Sherbrooke St. West.

Notices

Notices must be legibly written on one side of the paper only and must be in the McGill Daily office before eight o'clock on the night previous to publication. Brevity is essential. Under no circumstances will notices be accepted over the telephone.

ENGLISH RUGBY

A joint smoker will be held in the Windsor Hotel at 8 o'clock, Friday, Dec. 10th under the auspices of the Province of Quebec English Rugby Union. Members of the McGill, M.A.A.A. and Sun Life clubs are cordially invited to attend.

Price \$1.00 including refreshments.

CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS

Monday, December 6th 12 a.m. Law '27 1 p.m. Arts '27.
Tuesday, December 7th 10 a.m. Med '31 11 a.m. Law '29.
Wednesday, December 8th 10.45 a.m. Med '27 12.15 p.m. Med. 29.
The Photographer must be paid \$7.00 at the time of taking the pictures. Classes must turn out at the appointed hour.

INTERCLASS BASKETBALL

Interclass basketball games scheduled for Tuesday December 7.
6:15—Girls' Gym—Med 2 vs. Med 1.
7:15—Girls' Gym—Arts 2 B.A. vs. Comm. 1.
6:45—Boys' Gym—Arts 2 B.Sc. vs. Comm. 2.
7:50—Boys' Gym—Arts 1 vs. Sci. 1.
8:40—Boys' Gym—Law 2 vs. Sci. 2.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

There will be a joint meeting of the Psychological and Philosophical Societies on Mon. Dec. 6th. in the reading room of the Arts Building. Dr. C. E. Kellogg will read a paper on "Does Consciousness Exist"? All interested are invited to attend.

ARTS '27

Class picture will be taken on Monday, Dec. 6 at 1 o'clock. This includes those members of class in Medicine '31.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY EXECUTIVE

Meeting at 8:00 p.m. in room 74. The following are requested to be present: F. E. Featherston, L. A. MacLean, B. M. Alexander and R. B. MacLeod.

PLAYERS' CLUB

Important rehearsal of "Sunshine in Mariposa" tonight in Room B Strathcona Hall. All the cast are urged to turn up punctually at 7.45.

AMERICAN CLUB

Meeting Tuesday at eight in Union

EAST AND WAR

Captain Brace, F.R.G.S. on the Attitude of the East towards War, in Strathcona Hall Tuesday at eight.

BASKETBALL PRACTICE

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week at 5 in the M.H.S.

RUGGER TEAM PICTURE

The English rugby team's picture will be taken early this week. Members of the team are requested to watch the Daily for notification of this.

M. W. S.

R.V.C. BASKETBALL
Team basketball practices will begin this week. Practices will be held as follows:—

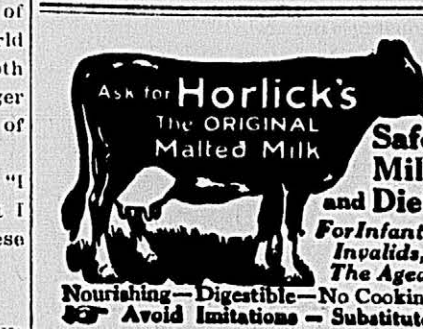
Today, 3-4 in R.V.C. Hall.
Thursday, 5-6 in Montreal High School, Girls' Gym.
Saturday, 12-1 in Montreal High School, Girls' Gym.

BEGINNERS' BASKETBALL

Will the following girls who have been playing basketball at the "beginners" practices turn out today from 5 till 6 to play games with teams from first and second years.
Team A—the Misses Archdale, Black Greaves, Low, Melnes, McLean, Moffat, Sharp, Woodley and Zucker.
Team B—the Misses Alexander, Ben-

PERSONAL.

What about a 15-day cruise to the West Indies during the Xmas vacation? Ask the Cunard Line about it. Main 5652. Advt.



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ning, Dow, Elliot, Fisher, Hand, Mallam, and Smellie.

BASKETBALL MOI:

M.W.S.

The next meeting of the Natural

Science Club will be held in the R.V.C. on Wednesday, December 8 at 4 p.m. when Prof. Carle Derick will give an illustrated address on Evolution. All women students are cordially invited to attend. Tea will be served.

Adding a touch of colour to the Winter Overcoat



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